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[illegible], Editor.

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## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Daily Forest Meeting.**

**Miracle.**

**Fairer Earth.**

**Little Known.**

**Surgeon.**

**Just Opened.**

**Another Lot**

**Russian Tobacco.**

**Soap Goods at Wholesale.**

**Lumber.**

## The Daily Commercial

### NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Lincoln Goodale, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on Wednesday night.

General Pujol has suspended negotiations with the United States for the sale of the bay of Samana, owing to Cabral being deposed, and sailed for Turk's Island to join the others in a revolution in St. Domingo, against Baez.

General George L. Hartsuff has been assigned to duty in the Division of the Atlantic, under General Hancock, with his headquarters at Philadelphia.

The Springfield *Republican* intimates that Volney Winchell, the absconding broker, is in New York, and says he has communicated with parties in Springfield, in a sound about way, and proposed a compromise.

Telegraphic advices from Nassau, N. P., state that the Government was successful in the late elections by a majority of ten. The defeated party made serious charges against the returns and were fired upon by the soldiers. Petitions for the removal of governor Rawson are in circulation.

The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, in session at Providence, has adopted a resolution disfellowshipping the Second Baptist Church, of Newport, the Convention solemnly declaring that it will withhold all fellowship from the Lord's table those who have not been baptized in accordance with the Lord's commands, meaning by immersion, is not a regular Baptist church.

A Japan letter states that the Refugee Tycoon sought shelter and was protected on board of a United States war vessel, after his abdication and before he reached his own ship. The United States consul at Hiogo has said that the native officials must adhere to the scale of rates of exchange which was originated by treaties. During the disturbances in Hiogo the United States marines allied with forces of other christian powers and performed important work in restoring order and protecting foreign property.

A Knoxville special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following: Governor Brownlow announces his determination to call out the militia force to suppress the lawlessness and violence which he says exist in certain parts of Middle and East Tennessee, and which, without legislative action, but calls upon the loyal people of the State to sustain him. The Whig guerrillas are headed by Tarwater, a member of the House, and Joseph T. Fowler, of the Senate, urging him to this course.

Owing to the fact that whisky is selling at less than Government tax in New York, the revenue agent has ordered the seizure and closing up of all distilleries in that city. This order has been enforced, and yesterday there were no distilleries in operation in New York city.

A dispatch dated Omaha, April 29th, says: Gen. Sherman has gone to Cheyenne this evening, and from thence will go to Fort Laramie. He received a dispatch from the Commission stating that they will make a treaty with a part of the Ogallalla and Brule Sioux Indians. Today's ward was received from Red Cloud, who will come in and make peace, but it will probably be a week or ten days before his arrival.

A special from Nebraska City, dated the 28th, says: The Republican State Convention met today, and elected delegates to the National Convention. John Taffe, the present Representative, was nominated for Congress. Governor Butler, Secretary Kennard, and Auditor Gillespie, the present State officers, were renominated. Everything passed off harmoniously. Resolutions will be adopted to-morrow. The soldiers and sailors also met to-day and elected delegates to Chicago, endorsing Grant and Thayer and the Congressional reconstruction resolutions.

The Union soldiers' League, of the Second Congressional District of Missouri, have elected twenty delegates to represent that district in the Southern Convention to be held at Chicago, May 19th.

The Tucker estate, of twenty-eight houses and lots on Broadway and Fifth avenue, New York, sold at auction on Wednesday, brought one million of dollars.

The editors of Wisconsin and Minnesota propose visiting St. Louis during the last of next June, with a view of more fully investigating matters in connection with the material interests of the Mississippi Valley, the advantages of river navigation and the position and prospects of St. Louis as a commercial and manufacturing centre.

In the Cincinnati Superior Court, J. M. Haworth brought action against J. W. Turner, for the recovery of fifty thousand dollars, the proceeds of a sale of cotton, the product of the defendant's plantations in Louisiana, which the plaintiff claimed by virtue of a purchase through an agent in 1864. Defendant was absent in France during the rebellion, and sent Wm. Poynter as agent, without instructions. The defendant, upon his return, repudiated the contract with Haworth on the ground that Poynter had no authority to make it, also, that it was void, as being contrary to the act of Congress prohibiting commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the rebellious States. The Court decided all questions against the defendant and awarded the funds to plaintiff after deducting the contract price.

Brandtoff's furniture factory, on Central avenue near York street, Cincinnati, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; very little insurance.

George W. Julian was renominated for Congress from the Fourth District of Indiana yesterday.

Rev. James McCosh, LL.D., Professor of mental philosophy in the Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, and formerly of the Free Church of Scotland, was elected Philosophy Professor of the Princeton College, New Jersey.

H. B. Lloyd, the map publisher, died Wednesday, aged 56.

Geo. Harvey, chief officer of the bark Gulnare, was murdered on Wednesday at Key West, Florida, by Geo. Gordon, a seaman.

On Wednesday night the paper box manufactory of Waters & Son, Troy, N. Y., took fire from the ignition of gas from leaks in the coal oil, and was completely destroyed. Wm. Duffy, David Blakely and Cornelius Lansing, all employees, were burnt and suffered by the fire. Blakely, however, was the only one fatally injured.

George F. Carpenter, an agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company at Davenport, Iowa, was robbed and murdered in Chicago Wednesday night, by some unknown assassin. Carpenter had in his charge seven trunks, containing $40,000 in gold. He was found dead at seven o'clock yesterday morning by the watchman of the Illinois Central Railroad.

St. Domingo advices state that the reason assigned by General Baez for not having assisted the Presidency, is that the facilities authorized by the law are insufficient to allow him to carry on his policy in regard to the Samana Bay negotiations and the American loan. General Baez is determined to struggle to the last against the dismemberment of the territory and wealth of Santo. The Samana affair promises to become Baez, whose great infliction on the Dominican people from the opposition of President Grant, and the consequent rage of the negro chiefs. The mission of Fabens is to complete President Cabral's project. Fremont is getting up another revolution, which will break out in a few days among the military. The new cloud is against the commission. The rich and [illegible] of Geneva, Burgess and Jean negotiated. This commenced General Ogando and others in the south and east. General Burgos has just been instrumental in raging Carlos en Sur into insurrection against the President. Burgos himself will probably be the first victim of reaction in St. Domingo.

In the explosion of a coal oil lamp, Baum's grocery, corner of Monroe and Steuben streets, and the residence of T. Fullman, in Memphis, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The latter's loss was $10,000, insured for $7,000 in the Ætna. Baum's loss was $5,500, no insurance.

At an election in Memphis yesterday to decide whether the city should issue a million in bonds due in seventy and three years, in order to fund the city debt, there was a majority for the bonds of about 600.

The Republican County Convention at Chicago yesterday, instructed the delegates to the State Convention to vote for John M. Palmer for governor.

The fifteenth General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences in Chicago to-day, and will continue in session four weeks. Nine Bishops, 325 delegates proper, besides a large number of visiting delegates from England, Ireland, France and Canada, are expected to be present. All the Bishops and a number of the Territories will be represented.

A special from Omaha, dated the 30th, says advices from Plum Creek Station state that at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a party of thirty Indians attacked five railroad laborers and killed and scalped four. The other escaped. Only seven of the Indians were mounted. These came up in the rear of the unarmed men. They were treated kindly, and started off. After going a few paces they turned and fired, pouring in a volley that came from the entire party. Reports have been current of frequent depredations of late. The military authorities are posting troops at different stations along the road.

An Omaha special to the St. Louis *Democrat* says the Indians yesterday killed four men near Plum Creek station, and another band killed and scalped two men near Buffalo station.

A letter from Fort Kimball says the Indians stole a number of horses from the post on the 19th, and on Tuesday another party ran off three ponies. They said they were going to attack the whites.

Advices from Fort Ellis say the Blackfeet shot Nathaniel Crabtree near Dry-wood Wan's Rapids on the 24th, and stole twenty-five mules from Capt. Gaul.

A Salt Lake Dispatch says advices from South Pass say the miners' meeting on the 19th was largely attended, and it was unanimously resolved to petition for the appointment and confirmation of Hon. W. A. Carter for Governor of the new Territory of Lincoln. The petition was signed by nearly one thousand persons.

Another meeting in favor of Hancock for President was held in New York, Wednesday night. There was considerable discussion about the Vice Presidency, and among those named for the office was Groesbeck.

Carr's cart factory on Carroll street, Brooklyn, was burnt Wednesday night. Loss $20,000; insured for $5,000.

The remains of 108 soldiers brought from Portsmouth Grove, R. I., were yesterday interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Work is to commence immediately on the West Shore Hudson River Railroad.

In the Colcraine yesterday, the latter from Mrs. Cole to her husband, professes to be insane, detailing the improper conduct with Mr. Blecock, was admitted as evidence.

A verdict was given in New York yesterday in the case of the Continental Bank vs. the Bank of the Commonwealth, in favor of the latter, which seems to establish the principle that every bank is responsible for the money guaranteed a check or a certification good, even though the check or certification be a forgery, provided the holder of the check or upon the establishment of the paying holder, and this earlier loss.

Rev. F. M. Whittle, of the Episcopal Church, late of Louisville, was yesterday consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia. Bishops Bedell, of Ohio; Lee, of Delaware, and Johns, of Virginia, officiated. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter. There was a large attendance of clergy of the State and from other places.

The tug Richmond, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, was damaged by fire in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, on Tuesday last. The crew escaped. The loss on the tug is $5,000.

Henry Ward Beecher has accepted an invitation to preach the annual election sermon to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

All the stock in the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad is taken, and the road will be put under contract immediately.

The Ohio Senate passed the House bill providing for metropolitan police in Toledo. The commissioners are to be elected, the Mayor to be an *ex-officio* member of the board. The bill to increase the length of span of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge was amended and the span to be three hundred feet, as in the original bill.

The Indian Peace Commission have concluded a treaty with the Brule Sioux Indians, which was signed on Wednesday. The Ogallalas are assembling at Laramie for the same purpose. By the terms of the treaty the Powder River country is to be the home of the Indians, who bind themselves to put a stop to all depredations and reserves the peace. The Commissioners plainly told the chiefs that if their effort failed, a war of extermination, other than that of starvation, would be the consequence. Only fifteen lodges are in camp at Laramie.

The Denver Pacific Railroad Company have contracted for the building of the road with T. C. Durant, who will finish it within twelve months.

It has been discovered that J. E. Norwood, an extensive and well-known packer of Chicago, was on board the ill-fated train that met with the terrible disaster on the Erie Railroad.

The Elmira, New York, *Advertiser* says the Erie Railroad have ordered of the Elmira Rolling Mill 200 tons of iron, 50 pounds to the foot, for the Delaware division, for immediate delivery. The whole division is to be thus ironed.

The "Christian Demonstrators" in the title of a new society in Paris, established for the purpose of discouraging low-necked dresses. The members take a solemn oath not to make such garments.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

### WASHINGTON.

### THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Motion to Censure Mr. Nelson Tabled.

Continuation of Mr. Evarts's Argument.

He will Conclude To-Day.

Regulation and Control of Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1868.

Mr. Sumner's motion to censure Mr. Nelson for intimating in his reply to General Butler that he was ready to meet him anywhere, came up as soon as the Senate convened. Before voting, Mr. Anthony, evidently with the intention of affording Mr. Nelson an opportunity of withdrawing the offensive language, asked him if he really meant fight by the words he used to the senate. He considered the managers had insinuated that he (Nelson) was guilty of dishonorable conduct, and he had supplied to it in such terms as he thought he deserved. Although not a duellist and never having fought one, he did not mean to convey an intimation that he was not responsible in any manner for what he had said, and would claim no presumption of any kind on account of this age. With this remonstrance, the question was taken to lay Mr. Sumner's motion to censure on the table, and this was carried by 35 to 18, those voting in the negative, and so for censure, being Cameron, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Yates.

Senator Cameron's motion for night sessions next came up. Mr. Sumner moved to amend so as to meet at ten and adjourn at six, when on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the whole subject was laid on the table, seventeen voting in the negative, as follows: Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

Next came the third volume of Evarts on impeachment. He occupied the time till recess on a discussion of the general constitutional questions involved in the case. Soon after recess, he reached the direct consideration of the articles of impeachment preferred against the President. This point has been anxiously waited for over two days. Quarrelsome enough he came upon the articles from the rear, and considered the eleventh and tenth, first attacking Butler's statement that the president had improperly appointed men to fill up offices of the army, and then followed by the opinions and power of the courts. He proceeded to quote some specimens of debates in the Senate and House, to show what these bodies tolerated. One in the Senate was when, on a certain occasion, Mr. Sumner styled the President as a public enemy, and when called to order, Senator Anthony in the Chair, ruled them within the limits of proper Senatorial debate, and Mr. Sherman said they were clearly in order, and he had heard such language more than fifty times. The case quoted from the House debate was a passage between Mr. Bingham and Mr. Rogers when the appropriation for the relief of the South was up, and Mr. Bingham alluded to Fort Fisher taken and untaken, and to the gentleman who lived in a bottle and was fed with a spoon, and where Butler intimated that the gentleman who had not been man enough to go to the front to make a failure, could affect to keep quiet, and that he at any rate had not to answer for taking the life of the innocent Mrs. Surratt. Mr. Evarts's argument seemed to be that because individuals of both bodies had indulged in this kind of freedom of speech, the President of the United States had a right to swing around the country in his own peculiar style. Mr. Evarts next treated briefly, and with amusement the contempt, and the conspiracy articles were dismissed in a similar style. The power of the President making of nations appointments was considered at length, when the speaker announced that he would conclude to-morrow, and the Court then adjourned. Mr. Evarts will begin fresh again to-morrow, first considering the right of the President to make removals. The depletion of his portfolio from yesterday's speaking had entirely disappeared when he opened it at his table this morning, and to night the length of his effort is considered of an unknown quantity.

Regulation of Railroads.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have under consideration the following resolution of Judge Orth, of Indiana:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire what the Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to prescribe rules and regulations for the better conduct of railroads, especially those extending through the several States, so as to protect the safety of passengers, mails, soldiers and equitable rates of freight and passage, and to take charges for freight or transportation of property over roads, proper connection with each other as to secure the speedy transportation of freight, and if in the opinion of the Committee Congress has such power, then to report a bill which will secure the foregoing objects.

The consideration of these subjects is now being prepared. It takes the ground that Congress has the undoubted power to compel railroads to provide all reasonable grades against accident, and especially to take such measures as shall render fires impossible from lamps or stoves, and that Congress also has the power to force railroads to make such connections with each other as shall prevent delay in commercial transactions. Regarding the content of rates of fare and freight, the report will take the position that Congress cannot interfere unless the rates are so exorbitant as to impede commerce. There may be a recommendation for the appointment of a commission to examine into the whole regulation and operation of the Railroad system of the country during the coming recess and report at the next session of Congress.

The Arkansas Constitution.

The President has received a copy of the new constitution of Arkansas from the proper officers of the late convention. The reconstruction act makes it his duty to lay the same before Congress at once, but what action he proposes to take in the matter is not yet known.

Gen. Grant has received from Gen. Gillem an official report of the late election in Arkansas, showing that the Constitution was ratified in the proper manner, and giving the names of persons elected to office. The State Department received to-day notification that the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution has been regularly ratified by the Arkansas Legislature. Congress may be expected to take early action for the admission of representatives from this State.

The Georgia Election.

A dispatch from Atlanta to the Congressional Executive Committee says the Republicans of Georgia have ratified the Constitution by nine thousand majority, elected a Republican Governor by seven thousand and secured a good working majority in the Legislature.

Nebraska for Grant and Wade.

General Butterfield, delegate to Nebraska Republican Convention, telegraphs from Nebraska City that the resolutions was passed unanimously indorsing General Grant, Wade as their choice for President and Vice President.

Quoting Facts Against Evarts.

A speech by Mr. Evarts at a great Republican mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, in New York, on the 26th of October last, is being quoted on him here to-day. One of the chief notices on the stand where he was the chief speaker, was, "Andrew Johnson—traitor, rumgoth, outcast." In his speech he stated that Mr. Johnson, the President, was without a party, and was engaged in the Union and Congress of the United States, and gave his opinion of Johnson's attempt to defeat the reconstruction laws as follows: "He have now undertaken affirmatively to keep peace and order at the South by military control, and to take a vote of all the people there except the active and prominent rebels, as to whether they will conform to the rules of war, and if the Democratic party and the President had not advised resistance to that form of reconstruction, it would have been accomplished, in my judgment, by the meeting of the next Congress, and if our party stands firm and wise, unobstructed, complete, perfect and welcome reconstruction, will have been accomplished permanent, will have been accomplished permanent, will have been accomplished during the existence of the present Fortieth Congress."

Black and the President.

Judge Black's letter of withdrawal from the President's case, also his letter to Gen. Garfield, and his final letter to the President, will be made public to-morrow. The friends of Mr. Black claim that the correspondence will show the most glaring perfidy on the part of Mr. Johnson and Seward, and the managers think it completely justifies the members of the House in their action.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner's resolution censuring Nelson came up. After Mr. Sumner on last motion to censure the following very tumultuous discussion for the Senate, the question was taken on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, 35 to 18.

Mr. Sumner offered to amend by making the hours from the usual hours.

Mr. Trumbull, the whole subject was laid on the table, 17 to 17.

Mr. Evarts resumed his argument. He said that it was a grave question upon the wisdom and foresight of the framers of our Constitution, that they had continued in almost one breath the power of impeachment and the power of pardon. From the nature of the latter power, it was clear that the framers of the Constitution, intended that the executive should be clothed with the power to pardon the people's majority of their legislative power, and consider the question whether the people would become a party to the impeachment of the President. In support of this view he referred to the debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and to the debating of constitutional questions by the State Conventions which ratified it. He argued that the power to pardon was conferred by the Supreme Court, but that the power to pardon was not a judicial power, and that the power to pardon was not a judicial power, and that the power to pardon was not a judicial power, and

# The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly copied them with credit. There is within the limited radius, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Presidential Year—20 Copies for $25.

In spite of twenty-five Weekly Commercials will be sent for $1 25 a copy—but in no case will an order for less than twenty be received.

This reduction has been made to meet the wishes of many friends who stand ready to give the COMMERCIAL an extensive circulation.

At the rate it is the cheapest—as it is one of the largest and best papers in the country. Besides political reading, each number will contain all the news, a large variety of Literary, Agricultural and Home Reading, and the fullest Reports of all the leading markets of the country. The market reports alone are worth ten times a year's subscription.

Our friends everywhere are requested to act as agents. Address,

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Those of our readers who have a desire to know all about the fashions of the season, and a great many things relating thereto, should consult the letter of our Fashion Correspondent, JANE JEAN, (high authority), on the third page.

It is wonderful how suddenly the cry of negro domination in the South has ceased. In Georgia and North Carolina in particular, the Democrats made special efforts to obtain the negro vote, and they succeeded to a considerable extent. For a time the returns favored the claim they set up, that enough negroes had voted with the "Conservatives" to carry both of those States. Although in this they were mistaken, the fact remains that the negroes went not all one way, but divided. We cannot regret this. Not only does it silence the cry of negro domination, but there is shown a wholesome state of things, and that the people of the South are not divided according to color.

In his annual report Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, estimated the receipts into the Treasury from the whisky tax, at $30,000,000 per annum, but according to the statement of Secretary MCCULLOCH, made a few days since, not more than $20,000,000 will be received, unless something is done to insure the more faithful collection of the tax. We wish the Secretary had gone further, and told Congress what, according to his understanding, the law is not collected; whether it is because of defects in the law or dishonest officers, and what, in his judgment, should be done to prevent the wholesale frauds. The question is of the highest importance. A deficit of thirty-eight millions in one item, destroys all reliance on estimates, and at once assails the public credit. How much longer is this to go on, and this deficit continue? Have we a financial policy elastic enough to withstand such breaches? Even if in every other respect the estimates hold good, this deficit is sufficiently serious to require attention.

When we to credit half the reports or affidavits in reference to the special [illegible] concerning impeachment, we should conclude at once that the verdict is as likely to be one way as another. This uncertainty at least argues how successful have the Republican Senators been in observing the proprieties of their position. As to the action of the Democratic Senators, no uncertainty exists. From the beginning and before a word of testimony was taken or a word of argument uttered, they were as certain to be for acquittal in the end as they are now known to be. They will decide as parties, one. What doubts exist as to the Republicans presuppose that they will not decide as partizans, but as impartial members of a court, acting from a high sense of duty. That certain Republican Senators will vote for the acquittal of the President, is not doubted, but the best information from all sources does not authorize the belief that the requisite seven will so vote. That many influences are at work to swell the number of Republicans for acquittal to seven, and glut a variety of considerations, enter into the case, is indisputable; but even the President, we are assured, entertains but slight expectation of a favorable result.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.

A number of military gentlemen, claiming allegiance to the Democratic party, met in New York, on Tuesday evening, to take measures for securing the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK for President on the Democratic ticket. Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, who leads the Executive Committee appointed by the Cleveland Convention of 1866, presided. The Committee was fully represented, and it is a significant fact that not one of them had a word to say in favor of ANDREW JOHNSON. It was concluded to hold a National Convention of Democratic soldiers and sailors, in New York, on the same day with the regular National Democratic Convention, and it was determined to make an effort to induce the National Executive Committee to fix an earlier day for the nomination—the Fourth of July being regarded as too late. The gentlemen present were very frank in saying that PENDLETON is not the man to go up against GRANT, and that HANCOCK is the most available candidate.

The Manhattan Club, the leading Democratic organization of New York city, has been carefully canvassing the Presidential question for some days past; and it is stated, on competent authority, that, after a survey of the whole field, the Club has come to the conclusion that the convention cannot possibly agree upon either PENDLETON or SEYMOUR; that, after a hot preliminary struggle between the friends of those parties, HANCOCK's name will be brought forward, and a complimentary vote given; but, on account of objections to him which cannot be overcome, he will be set aside and SEYMOUR, of Indiana, nominated, with either Governor ENGLISH, of Connecticut, or JOHN T. HOFFMAN, of New York, for Vice-President. The Democracy is in trouble on the Presidential question, and will be until the close of the campaign, when they will be relieved from further misery by the triumphant election of Gen. GRANT.

### THE WEST AND THE SEABOARD.

We illustrated in a former issue the absurdity of the attempt in certain quarters to excite the jealousy of Baltimore and Pittsburgh against the Connellsville Railroad by representing the two cities as the mere cat's paws of Washington and Wheeling "to draw their chestnuts out of the fire." An anxiety is shown in the same disinterested quarter to prevent any friendly co-operation between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Fort Wayne Railroad Companies, by asserting that, on the one hand, the Baltimore and Ohio will not be interested in the connecting traffic over the Connellsville road from Chicago, because it can get the same traffic at Columbus; and on the other hand, that the Fort Wayne is under an agreement to give all its eastward bound freight to the Pennsylvania Central, and that consequently the Connellsville line has no benefit from that quarter.

As the Baltimore and Ohio Company will be the chief owner of the Connellsville, it is quite as important to them to make that profitable as any other of their branches. But aside from this view, the apprehension of any discrimination against the Fort Wayne Road at Pittsburgh is absurd, for the reason that such discrimination at Columbus would equally benefit there the Pennsylvania Central, their great rival. The point attempted to be made by the enemies of the Connellsville Road suggests a very important query in which the Fort Wayne is interested.

Will the Pennsylvania Central Road be interested in throwing any of the traffic which it accumulates at Columbus, Indianapolis, Richmond, St. Louis, Burlington, or even Chicago, on the Fort Wayne Road or its special connections? When the Pennsylvania Central completes its extension of the Western Pennsylvania to Cleveland, and the Steubenville Railroad branch via Washington to Wheeling, will it cease to the advantage of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road? An emphatic No, will answer both these questions.

As to the alleged contract—in view of the policy announced by the President of the Fort Wayne road, "amicable solutions with all, entangling alliances with none," we are loath to believe in its existence. If there is such a thing, and it was honestly made, it must have bound both parties equally, t e one for its eastward bound freight, the other for its westward bound —which having been a thousand times broken by the great monopoly, can no longer hold the other party. If it was made when the Pennsylvania Central was chief owner of the Fort Wayne, and took advantage of the circumstance to arrange a one-sided contract for the sacrifice of the future stockholders, it is the duty of the present able management to get rid of the insidious fetterwith. It cannot bind the present reorganized company. At any rate it cannot bind either travelers or shippers; they will choose their own route between Chicago and the seaboard.

It is the "manifest destiny" of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, by means of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and the Allegheny Valley Roads—in addition to such facilities as may be spared to it by the Pennsylvania Central from its own extensions westward, to become the great connecting back home in the grandest of all the great routes between the West and East.

### Fugitives from Justice.

A case of some importance has just been decided by Justice FIELD, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, under the law "to regulate the arrest and surrender of fugitives from justice from other States." John G. Flanders, of Erie, Pa., had been arrested in Indiana under a warrant issued by the Governor, upon a requisition made by the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the delivery of Flanders, who was accused of having defrauded the Second National Bank of Erie out of a large sum of money. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Judge of the Allen Circuit Court, and Mr. Robinson, the attorney, made return that he held the appellee by virtue of the warrant, and that he was the same person named therein. Exceptions were made to the return—that Flanders was not the person; that no copy of the information was attached to the warrant; that the facts recited in the warrant did not constitute a crime by the laws of Pennsylvania; that the warrant was general, and not directed to any officer of the State, as required by the act of Congress. The Court sustained these exceptions and discharged Flanders. Justice FIELD reverses this judgment, in a lengthy opinion, in which he holds that, under the writ of habeas corpus, the Judge had no right to pass upon the question of the guilt of the prisoner, and that his duty was simply to satisfy himself that Flanders was the party named in the warrant. The Justice says: Under the act of Congress the warrant would be good, if it required the officer simply to make the arrest, and the prisoner could be held under it until upon notice given by the Governor of this State to the Governor of Pennsylvania, the person under arrest was surrendered by the Executive authority.

### Life Insurance—Something Extra.

Elsewhere in this morning's paper will be found the large advertisement of the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukie, Wisconsin. This Company has so simply clean and healthome a record as any Insurance Company in the country. It is but a little more than nine years old; it began business in a modest way, but pushed its business with vigor but without parade; has spent money freely for legitimate uses, but very sparingly, and is now worth, in net cash more than three millions of dollars, which belongs exclusively to the seventy-two thousand active members—that is, policy holders. There is no "guaranteed stock" or other device of the shrewd few to skim the cream of the earnings. Its managing officers are christian gentlemen of every the acquire, who know how to handle a large business with scrupulous integrity. The Company's rates and schemes are as favorable as those of other first-class companies, and without discriminating against any other good companies, we can safely assure our readers that the Northwestern Mutual Insurance is good enough for anybody.

An arrangement has been perfected with the managers of the several railroads centering at Chicago to pass free, going and coming, delegates to the Republican National Convention—it all cases limited to the number of delegates from each State. A form of return pass has been prepared, bearing the signatures of the duly authorized officers of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Cats Great Eastern), which will be for the use of delegates from the East, and good over either route named. The Baltimore American says:

The Northern Central Railway Company will issue through excursion tickets to parties attending the approaching convention to commence at Chicago on the 19th inst. Parties on one of our lines to go and return, which will be good for ten days from date of issue. Tickets are now selling to-day at the same rate for delegates as will be charged on the 19th inst. Parties desiring to attend the Republican National Convention, and to be delegates of the Southern Convention.

In General Schenck replies to all that is said of him in the press of this State, he will be kept extremely busy. He boasts of his "independence," but to face the army of accusers that have sprung up in every quarter, will require more of that quality than ever yet-man possessed. If in attacking Gen. CURTIN his object was to get himself talked about, he has succeeded, but unless he is utterly indifferent about what is said concerning him, he must smile under the reminiscences published in a hundred papers. He appears to be well known to a great many people who have nothing good to say of him.

The Boston Journal makes a suggestion touching the reported death of King THEODORUS, that he may not be dead after all. The Journal says it is not the first time that he has been reported killed, and has subsequently turned up. When he goes into a battle he has a half-dozen of his chiefs dressed in the same costume, and with the same insignia of rank that he wears. In this way there are a number of Richmonds in the field, and the genuine and original Theodorus, when the fight begins in earnest, withdraws to a safe spot and only dies by proxy.

SOMERSET RAILROAD MATTERS.—At a railroad meeting held in Somerset on Saturday evening last, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions towards the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad, and on Monday the committee went to work in the borough and succeed, in a few hours, within a fraction of twenty thousand dollars. The township is to be canvassed for a similar amount, which will render the branch a fixed fact. A meeting in the interest of the road will be held during Court week.

The Tribune is losing its patience with the impeachment quarrels, and delivers itself this wise: "Gentlemen, you are making very stupid speeches! No one reads them! They will not affect a vote one way or another. This waste of time and endless stream of 'gas' are merely evidences of vanity, and you have no right to thrust yourselves in the way at a time when every hour of delay is an injury to the country."

The Republicans of Armstrong county will vote by ballot for candidates to be voted for at the next general election, on Saturday, June 20th. Darwin Phelps, of Kittanning, is a candidate for Congress, and Col. S. W. Jackson has no opposition for renomination for Assemblyman. Addison Leech and John V. Painter are candidates for State Senate. The Kittanning election will take place on Monday evening next.

MARRIAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg on May 4, 1868. The following is the list of the counties of the Middle District, with the return days: First Monday of May—Lancaster, York and Adams. Second Monday of May—Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. Third Monday—Dauphin, Lebanon, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Huntingdon and Blair. Fourth Monday—Lycoming and Clinton.

## PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

### A Day with the Iron Workers.

### Messrs. Jones & Laughlins's Works.

The stranger who enters Pittsburgh in search of the curiosities for which it is famed will, if he is hurried for time, save time by devoting a day to the AMERICAN IRON WORKS, located immediately opposite the city, on the south side of the MONONGAHELA river, where he will find an area of eighteen acres packed with mechanical marvels, sufficient indeed to furnish him food for reflection for many months, and which in all probability he will never quite forget. Here he will find the nearest approach to an independent manufacturing establishment on the continent, and one which is capable of turning out more finished iron in a week than was made in a year in England a century ago, if we can place any dependence upon statistics.

Every intelligent man in the country is aware of the fact that Pittsburgh is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, but everybody does not know that its facilities for the production of the articles manufactured from iron has made it the great iron mart of the country, " so that nearly two-fifths of all the iron consumed in the country is manufactured in her iron mills. In view on one consideration, and another, the AMERICAN IRON WORKS, OF JONES & LAUGHLIN, are unsurpassed. The common castings are run out of the cupola. From the manner in which the workmen went about their business we inferred the manufacture of a good car-wheel required unusual care and experience. All good car-wheels are cast in "chill," or iron moulds. The moment the molten metal comes in contact with the smooth iron mould, it suddenly cools or "chills," acquiring at the same time increased hardness. [illegible] The chill extends only the eighth of the ago-demanded something more rapid and less costly. A machine was invented to turn a flange upon the edge of the pipe, when it was discovered that the ordinary shoots proved brittle, somewhat in the process hence the necessity of softer iron. In order to supply this want Messrs. Jones & Laughlin erected four annealing ovens, in which they anneal all the sheet iron manufactured in their sheet mill. The annealing process is very simple. After the sheets are made a number of them are placed in a large metal flask, covered over completely with sand, and the powder, the annealing oven from a railway track, when heat is applied to the oven, and kept up about twenty-four hours. The oven is then permitted to cool off gradually, the flask removed, and the sheets taken from it. The sheets are examined and a deep blue color, closely resembling Russia iron, and were very soft and pliable. The iron, we were informed, cannot fill the orders received for their sheet iron. In the rear of the sheet mill we found

THE NAIL FACTORY

Containing thirty-three nail machines, all in active operation. We do not propose in this article to describe a nail factory, that will occupy a paper in itself, but it may not be amiss to state that those thirty-three pieces of machinery which fasten the visitor with their ceaseless clatter, and which move faster than a weasel could wink, turn out on an average two hundred and fifty kegs of nails per day. Passing through the nail factory we next entered the

SPIKE FACTORY,

Where we found four railroad spike machines, one boat spike machine and two bolt machines, turning out spikes at a single blow with a rapidity which rendered our efforts to estimate the rate produced per hour abortive. These machines are somewhat complex in their construction, but are easily managed, and seldom get out of repair. We examined the railroad spikes closely, and do not hesitate to say that were all the spikes used in the construction of our railways made from similar iron, and in a similar manner, the country would not be shocked so frequently with startling, blood curdling railroad accidents. Passing out of the spike factory, we entered

THE FOUNDRY.

Here we found workmen engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of castings, the majority of them, however, were occupied in making car-wheels. The furnace in this foundry has a capacity of fifty tons, and is used in the manufacture of such articles as require extra strength, [illegible] The common castings are run out of the cupola. From the manner in which the workmen went about their business we inferred the manufacture of a good car-wheel required unusual care and experience. All good car-wheels are cast in "chill," or iron moulds. The moment the molten metal comes in contact with the smooth iron mould, it suddenly cools or "chills," acquiring at the same time increased hardness. [illegible] The chill extends only the eighth of an inch, and the remaining ounce, thickness of wheel, &c. When it is borne in mind that each boiling furnace is charged from four to five times in twelve hours with two hundred pounds of pig iron at a "charge," that this mill contains forty-four boiling furnaces, and usually runs "double turn" (night and day,) the necessity for the car-work of railway will be apparent. In no other manner could the immense amount of iron handled be conveyed to and from the furnaces. A single lot, having men moves a ton of iron upon those railways on a small iron wagon in each case. A number of overhead railways also enable the proprietors to empty coal at each furnace direct from the mine without handling. This is what we would term practical economy. Here then we have our coal and iron deposited at the furnaces at the lowest possible cost. In fact, unless it grew spontaneously to order upon the spot, we could not conceive of anything cheaper. Not satisfied with this, the proprietors, to aid their machinery crowded with work, next constructed a mile and a half of "Three High" Mark Rolls, in order to facilitate the rolling process. We have already described the ordinary process, but the "three high" rolls require some explanation. In the ordinary rolls, the iron after passing through the rolls is lifted over the upper roll and passed to the front again, an operation incurring not only great labor but a loss of time. This is overcome by the introduction of a third roll. The reader will readily comprehend the action of the "three high" rolls, when he is told that the upper and lower rolls turns in opposite directions, the middle or center roll accommodating its movement to the action of both. The bar of iron passing between the lower and middle roll is caught up and immediately passed to the opposite side between the middle and upper roll until it is rolled out to the size required.

This model mill is composed of a series, usually, three sheet, one plate, one bar and one nail mill. The second on the list we regard as the most perfect acting machinery we ever examined. Here we found machinery of which the word ponderous fails to convey any adequate idea. And yet its vast proportions and weight does not in any manner interfere with its exactness. Hundreds of tons of iron are to be seen in rapid motion in this department at one time, all working noiselessly, (the happy result of the introduction of belting instead of cog-gearing.) This ponderous machinery is driven by a cylinder thirty-one inches in diameter, with five and a half feet stroke, with a fly-wheel weighing eighty-five tons, thirty-six feet in diameter. The face of the fly wheel measures "sixty-eight inches, upon which we measured sixty-four inches of belting in the form of two thirty-two inch belts.

In the bar and nail mill we observed a Corliss engine thirty-six inches in diameter, with four and a half foot stroke, and a twenty foot balance wheel. In these mills we counted one train of twelve-inch rolls and five small trains, all in operation. These, with the "three high" muck train and sheet-mill trains, in addition to the trains in the plate, and "guide" mills," again sum up a total of fourteen trains. In passing through the sheet mill, our attention was attracted to the ovens constructed for the purpose of

ANNEALING SHEET IRON.

This is a recent invention, and one which warrants some notice at our hands. The old manner of fashioning an ordinary sheepdipe involved a tedious process of hammering in order to fasten the edges properly together. Recently the right of the age demanded something more rapid and less costly. A machine was invented to turn a flange upon the edge of the pipe, when it was discovered that the ordinary sheets proved brittle, somewhat in the process hence the necessity of softer iron. In order to supply this want Messrs. Jones & Laughlin erected four annealing ovens, in which they anneal all the sheet iron manufactured in their sheet mill. The annealing process is very simple. After the sheets are made a number of them are placed in a large metal flask, covered over completely with sand, and the powder, the annealing oven from a railway track, when heat is applied to the oven, and kept up about twenty-four hours. The oven is then permitted to cool off gradually, the flask removed, and the sheets taken from it. The sheets are examined and a deep blue color, closely resembling Russia iron, and were very soft and pliable. The iron, we were informed, cannot fill the orders received for their sheet iron. In the rear of the sheet mill we found

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Containing thirty-three nail machines, all in active operation. We do not propose in this


1868. MAY. 1868.

NEW ARRIVAL.

WHOLESALE.

R. H. PALMER,

84 Wood Street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO OUR

LARGE STOCK

OF

MEN'S AND BOY'S

STRAW, FUR

AND

WOOL HATS,

LADIES' BONNETS,

MISSES' HATS,

PALM LEAF HOODS,

RIBBONS,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

JUST RECEIVED, FULL LINES OF

NOTIONS, SPOOL COTTON,

BUTTONS, COMBS,

TAPES AND BRAIDS,

BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,

GLOVES—In Cotton, Silk, Lisle, Berlin and KID. ALEXANDRE'S DUCHESS KIDS, in all the new colors.

HOSIERY—Cotton, Merino, Balbriggan, Silk and Lisle.

PARASOLS—Fringed and Braided.

FURNISHING GOODS—For Ladies, Gents, Misses and Boys.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Real and Imitation Lace Goods.

HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS.

Linen Floss, Gimps and Braids.

Colored and Black Velvet Ribbons.

MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW GOODS.

RIBBONS—Including Striped Irish Ribbons, of superior quality.

Embroideries and Plain Corsets.

THE NOVELTY SKIRT,

Hoop Skirts and Balmorals.

Belts and Bellings.

Ribbon Ornaments and Trimmings.

Note Paper and Envelopes.

Shaker Hoods and Sunbowns,

ALL AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS in great variety.

NOS. 77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

OPENING.

MRS. M. KITCHEN

Will open on SATURDAY, May 2d, an elegant assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

At No. 100 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PENN STREET DWELLING.

That very desirable double two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 103, corner of Penn and Hay streets, containing 10 rooms, bath room, water closet, and all modern conveniences; lot 60 feet front on Penn by about 160 feet on Hay street; stable and carriage house. In first-class repair. Title perfect. Apply on the premises, or to

J. D. BAILEY & BRO., 115 Fourth st.

PARTNER WANTED.

EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTIVE,

With from $10,000 to $15,000, to engage in a manufacturing business. The increase of capital is required to enable the present firm to prosecute a profitable contract which will furnish employment for a term of five years. Apply at once to

JOHN H. BAILEY & BRO.,

No. 115 Fourth street.

BERNHARD STUEBNER,

DECORATIVE ARTIST

AND FRESCO PAINTER,

No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH,

THIRD FLOOR.

WHEAT.

Choice No. 1 Spring Wheat,

In Store and to arrive, and for sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

PEACH TREES.

A LARGE STOCK

ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS OLD,

Of the best varieties, at LOWEST PRICES.

J. KNOX, 137 Liberty street.


## POLITICAL.

Speaker COLFAX lately wrote to a gentleman in New Jersey: "At Chicago the first question above all others should be as to who would best strengthen the Grant ticket in the doubtful States—the real battle fields. If asked etherto another I shall say amen with all my heart, for with me all personal considerations are subordinate to the success of the cause we love, and we must save the country from the last calamity of all, Democratic and rebel rule. If I should be nominated I should regard it as a high honor, because confirmed despite locality, and would be supremely proud of the vote of New Jersey, because it is the home of my ancestry."

It will be remembered that Postmaster General Randall testified before the court of impeachment that he removed Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, from office on his own motion through the arbitrary exercise of power. Concerning Mr. Blodgett, a late Savannah letter says: "Mr. Blodgett has taken the test oath and been justly proud that he can take it. He has taken it once and will soon be called on to take it again. I have no means of knowing whether General Butler was simply guessing when he predicted that Foster Blodgett would soon appear on the floor of the Senate as the equal of the proudest of them; but if he was he guessed like a prophet. Foster Blodgett will be elected to the Senate. You need not doubt that there is not a more active worker or truer man in that entire body."

The New York Sun says: We learn from Washington that while secretary Seward long since made up his mind that Johnson would be convicted, Mr. Randall, the Postmaster General, and some other members of the Cabinet still indulge the confident hope that the impeachment trial is to result in an acquittal.

## PERSONAL.

—A New York letter says: Rev. Mr. Potter is about taking charge of his desirable nook in the rectory of Grace Church.

—Rev. Dr. Brooks, the noted Philadelphia preacher, would have received the call to Trinity, but the fact that some time ago he was invited to preach in this pulpit, and actually ventured to denounce the time-honored institution much admired by the congregation of Grace.

—It is stated that, on account of failing health, Rev. Oswald C. Baker, D.D., of Concord, N. H., will soon resign his position as a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. This well-known divine is now suffering from a severe cold, and many persons in all portions of the country will deeply regret his probable retirement from the ministry and upon a need of Christian labor.

—John Bright announces that he has retired from the stump, and will no longer be a lion-out-door politician. He intends in future to confine his efforts to the House of Commons. The next English General Ministry will probably number Mr. Bright among its members.

—M. de Lamartine writes to the Paris Siecle, that although all the papers for the last fortnight insist on his being in a dying condition, he is not in such a state of health as to excite the anxiety of his friends.

—Thomas D'Arcy McGee is reported to have left his estate heavily burdened with debt. Subscriptions are now being taken up in the Provinces to pay these debts, and the Canadian Parliament has voted to his widow a pension of $1,200 annually, and has given each of his daughters $1,000.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, April 29th, 1868.

KEYSTONE BANK.

H. J. LYNCH, Esq.,

Was this day duly elected President of this Bank, vice JAMES ROBB, Esq., resigned.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH, April 29th, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, will be received at this office, for the superintendence of the office, will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 7th DAY OF MAY NEXT, for the erection of a Marine Hospital with the address of Providence, Methodist, Allegheny county, Pa., in accordance with plans and specifications and with reference to the usual conditions published by the Secretary of the Treasury. Bidders reserves the right to take more or less of said property than the amount bid for, if such bid is accepted. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not of the quality and description of the samples of quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, and the contractor will be at his own cost, and to charge the contractor with the amount of any loss sustained thereby.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposal for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

GEO. C. M'KEE, Surgeon and Agent.

1868. MAY. 1868.

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84 Wood Street.

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Shaker Hoods and Sunbowns,

ALL AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS in great variety.

NOS. 77 AND 79 MARKET ST.


LIFE INSURANCE.

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

CENTRAL OFFICE,

416 MAIN STREET,

Cash Assets, ..... $3,260,000
Membership, ..... 22,000
Policies issued in 1867, ..... 10,000
Risks covered 1867, ..... 20,250,000

THIS VIGOROUS COMPANY now ranks among the twenty-five New York Companies, THIRD in number of members; FIFTH in amount of Assets.

IT IS A

PURELY MUTUAL

COMPANY,

by men selected by themselves, from themselves, for themselves, and is solely limited to the amount necessary for the economical management of the whole business, with absolute security to members, adopts all real improvements and aims to be the best company.

That is, an Association of policy holders managed interested. Each member is a full partner in the business, and adopts all real improvements and aims to be the best company.

A MODEL

LIFE INSURANCE

It was one of the first to adopt the popular feature known in insurance circles as the full benefit of the note system without doing a credit business, but pursues the CASH principle, and also IT IS THE ONLY COMPANY that adopts the annual premiums (if other premiums are not paid), gives the insured the benefit of his policy, and thus often IT WILL LOAN A MEMBER a sum equivalent to the surrender value of his policy, and thus often saves to him the ENTIRE ADVANTAGE OF ITS LOCATION at the West, where money can safely be loaned at higher rates than at the East.

ONE THOUSAND

FOR FIFTY YEARS,

DOLLARS LOANED

produces ..... $ 18,420 15
produces ..... 16,901 61
produces ..... 117,390 85

At 6 per cent. compound interest
At 8 per cent. compound interest
At 10 per cent. compound interest

with care at the West, where nearly all property is rapidly enhancing in value quite as safely as, if not as the rate of mortality is also low at the West, its

And thinking men know that money can be loaned more safely than in older communities. Therefore, DIVIDENDS MUST BE LARGE.

Dividends made annually, to commence three years after date of the policy, but to equal in number the years of insurance, and

DISTRIBUTED

TO POLICY

HOLDERS ONLY.

There being no Stockholders to absorb the surplus or control the Company for selfish purposes. For a Policy or an Agency apply to the officers.

A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

GEORGE DART

General Agent,

WILLIAM E. TUSTIN,

87 Grant Street, Room 3,

Pittsburgh, Penna


## NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—TO the Stockholders of the Allegheny Gas Co. The Annual Meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, May 12th, 1868, at the Office of the Company, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN HOOD, Jr., Secretary.

THE PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, will meet in the Hall of the Western University, on SATURDAY, May 2d, at 9.30 A. M. Exercises as follows: Class Exercise in Physiology, conducted by Prof. Dean. "Reading, and How it Should be Taught," by Prof. Wells. Lecture, by Rev. S. Burtt. Address by Prof. Lindsay, City Superintendent of common schools.

GEO. N. MONRO,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RR. CO.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, 15TH DAY OF MAY, (FRIDAY), at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the certificates as finally passed by the Board of Directors, in the case of the Mayor and City Councils of Pittsburgh, on the part of Pittsburgh, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Stockholders of the BYRON OIL COMPANY, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MAY, at 2 P. M., at 62½ LIBERTY STREET, to elect officers for the ensuing year. By order of

THE BOARD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. of the United States, for the purpose of electing a President, six Directors, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, TUESDAY, May 26th, 1868, at the hour of 11 A. M.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM EAST BIRMINGHAM AND ALLEGHENY PITTSBURGH GAS CO.: The Annual Meeting for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on MONDAY, May 4th, at the Office of the Company at

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, No. 60 Fifth Street.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, AUCTIONEERS, AND Commission Merchants, OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 60 Fifth Street. PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, At Private Sale Day and Evening. Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

Beaver Avenue Property

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 2, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

On the premises, will be sold the desirably located on the south side of Beaver avenue, No. 241 and 243, between Washington and Juniata streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, that valuable property, consisting of 22 feet and extending back 125 feet to a 25 foot alley, on which is erected two two-story Frame Dwelling, 18 by 30 feet, containing 4 large rooms with new style fronts, and four Rooms above—has throughout; Hydrant in the door. Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Being centrally located, this property is very desirable for business purposes, and should command the attention of parties wishing a good investment. Sale positive.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF CARRIAGES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, BLOODED STOCK, &c.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, AT 10 A. M.,

Will be sold at R. PATTERSON'S LIVERY STABLE, 117 Fourth street, by

1 Blooded Bay Mare "Jennie;"
1 Phaeton;
1 Carriage and Harness;
1 Farm Wagon and Harness;
4 Plows; 2 Wheelbarrows; 1 Harrow.

By order of Malcom Hay, Administrator estate of Miss L. Simson.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., Aucts.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 139 Federal street, Allegheny.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

AT AUCTION.

A very large positive sale of superior Seasonable Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, will be held at Leggate's Auction Rooms, 139 Federal street, Allegheny,

THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Buyers will find this an exceedingly attractive sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

DROVE YARD LOTS,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

AT AUCTION.

The two Lots adjoining the southern side of the City Hay Scales, on Buena Vista street, Second ward, Allegheny, will be sold on the premises, on

MONDAY, MAY 4TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

They are each 20 by 110 feet. Terms—Two-thirds cash; balance in two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
139 Federal street, Allegheny.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29 DAY OF MAY, 1868, the following described property, to wit:

One tin Still, one worm and tub, one stove and pipe, two brass sling casks, one tin can, one small stove, twenty-eight empty barrels, one barrel soap, thirty-five gallons, one wheelbarrow, three buckets, twenty bushels coal, two 10-gallon tubs, one cask, one empty keg, two jugs, one thermometer, one step ladder, three copper measures, one copper funnel, one stove and pipe, one lot of staves and hoops, one telegraph pole, one filtering barrel, thirty-five barrels containing 475 gallons of vinegar, one oil stove, one worm sinker, one oil can, two glass lamps, one pick and shovel, one barrel, containing 15 gallons of whisky.

A temporary board building on the premises and one of pendulum, running nine years from April 1st, 1868.

Seized as the property of THOMAS DAVY and JOSEPH SCOTT, at the suit of the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

## STOCK SALES.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 115 FOURTH STREET, Pittsbur

# The Daily Commercial

## NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

City Children and their Fashions—Novelties in Fashions are Features—What Are We Coming To?

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

New York, April, 1868.

New York has become one vast boarding house. There are no individual houses—people cannot afford them. About one-fourth of the people have the honor—the other three-fourths live with them. No matter of the city is now except from the condition of things. Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, even the sacred precincts of Madison Square have been invaded, and no matter how "private" or exclusive the mansion may be, the light which glimmers at dusk in every window, and the elbetish which soon begins to show itself in order to save the rich velvet carpet betrays the fact, that whether for the lack of "companionship" or because they have more rooms than they can occupy, "the old ladies boarders."

This sort of community of living is undoubtedly inevitable until we build houses in "lots" and learn to economize space by occupying the earth below ground or the ether above, and there is no reason but the natural selfishness of mankind which saving grace does not seem entirely to control, why this form of sociology and understanding of interests should not work exceedingly well.

But the mission is unfortunately to make money, the mission of the boarders to get all they can for their money, and the result is a mutual antagonism, which expends itself in a careful avoidance on the one side of what even the boarders particularly desire, and a disposition on the other to use extravagantly every thing that comes into their reach. Boarders generally belong to the middle class, those who are not wealthy enough to support an establishment of their own, and not poor enough to be satisfied with such quarters as the back streets and alleys furnish.

But there are many grades of boarders from the middle aged merchant, and his young wife who pays $100 per week for her board, to the clerk and his young wife, who, on a salary of $1,000 per year, pay fifteen dollars per week for a third floor back room and "take" their meals in the magic commodity.

There are also several grades of boarders often in the same house. You can distinguish them by the "accent" floor from the "third" and "fourth," by the greater attention paid to them, the occasional offer of a second table-cloth, of canned tomatoes, and the comparatively vegetable piece of pie or pudding at dinner.

There are not many boarding house keepers like the one to whom love pying ladies, unwilling to pay twenty dollars per week for an unfurnished attic room lit by a skylight.

In this house the boarders were ranged from the upper floors to the lower and of the attic, according to the fineness of their clothes and food consumed accordingly. At the lower end of the attic, the tough meat and undercarcasses of poultry were served without gravy, and the cured or canned vegetables omitted and butter often times so strong as to be quite unedible. The center was the boundary, and the strong and the weak met at the dinner table. Once upon a time one of the young ladies before mentioned took by accident some of the butter from above the center and discovered the difference—the never had another opportunity.

### NEW CHILDREN.

So many families yearly leave New York that it would seem as if sufficient room might be got for those who remain behind. This is not the case, however, for one of those houses vacated ready to take the place, and the same pushing and struggling is constantly being re-commenced.

It is, indeed, a great pity that all the children are not taken away; there is so little room for them; there are so crowded into holes and corners or forced out of all good or natural child life. When or how they can study or grow is a mystery. Masqueraders and parties are so frequent with them as with the elders, their hours nearly as late; their fatalities as calamitous. Their food consists of French dishes, cheap and and rich cake, candies, and they talk about the "tongue" of their favorite wines with the gravity of experienced connoisseurs.

There are no longer such nice things as the "children" parties, with their simple dances and amusements, their custards and sponge cakes for refreshments, their pretty dresses of red merino, or at most white muslin, and their sensible hours, which allowed the little ones to be home and in bed at the usual hour.

Instead of this, we have full dress entertainments, the style in those given for older persons. The ball is, if anything, carried to a still greater extreme. The dresses are costly and complete down to the smallest detail, the hair or head dress is arranged as the ends with ribbons or flowers, over silk or satin, necklace, tiny pocket watch, monogram, diamond earrings, miniature bouquet holder, lace handkerchief, the counterpart of the ladies' fan—and all the fashion of white satin boots, over white silk stockings. Not to go such style as this, of course, but the imitation is there given for children's clothes, and their arrangement is restricted to fancying the Lancers, the Redowa, or the German, with some such graduations, progressively arranged also, and to the extent which would be considered frightfully mean if it did not include plenty of creams and ices, chocolate, cakes, meringues, glaces, confectionery, fancies and champagne. For a children's party given recently, the strawberries and white grapes alone cost $300.

Not unfrequently the little ones are put into the carriage perfectly exhausted at two or three o'clock in the morning, and of course are unfit for study for several days afterwards. Children are not allowed to attend over a dozen parties during the year under; for each one a different dress was provided, which took from the parents' purse. These children have already exhausted life; they dance the *Grand Duchess* and *La Belle Helene*; with a languid air declare there is nothing left "exciting" worth seeing, and shall visit "Paris" if "Pa" doesn't take them to Paris. Oh! for the old pinafore and bread and butter days, when children were children, and not premature little men and women.

It would be quite as great an actual mercy for some philanthropist to pick up these little ones, time of wealth and misery and distribute them among the more honest of New York families or the great West, as if they were the outcasts and vagabonds of our streets. The extreme is as ruinous in its effects as the other.

### NEW FASHIONS.

It takes a long time for a revolution in fashion, such as we have experienced within the past few years, to become fully inaugurated, and indeed, before staid and sober people have time to make up their minds concerning a particular design, or style of dress, gowns, there is a change, and the fashion is something else.

It is about two years since the short dress first made its appearance, and it was not all the past winter that it became general, or sufficiently popular for the ladies to feel satisfied as to its permanence; old dresses were rendered over a scant pattern sometimes made up for one occasion, but it was a long time before ladies made up their minds to purchase a handsome silk for the ball, and deliberately have it made up into a short "suit."

The suits now are universal, and have effected a total change in the general aspect of the promenade. Some are made with only a skirt and pelisse, others have two skirts and a *sur cassock* put into the form like a bacquine at the back, and crossed as a small shawl in front.

Short suits are uniform in one, or at most, two colors, and if this idea is carried out in every detail of the costume, the more elegant it will be considered. In fact this harmony, completeness, uniformity or whatever we will it just now, becomes the truest test of ladies. Many attempts but very few achieve it.

### NEW CHEMISES.

These are the latest novelty, and already hooped skirts have been filled with enormous bustles to wear under them. *Le Pavieu* consist simply of a gathering of the lind "ends of the skirts in such a way as to allow them to fall over in a bustle upon the lower part of the skirt. The arrangement is so simple as it is absurd, but it requires to be done correctly or it is extremely ridiculous, and not a few ladies have attracted the attention of a crowd by their efforts to effect amateur panier, and the awkwardness of their appearance when they ventured courageously into the streets.

Paniers for a short time are effected by lengthening the upper skirt somewhat at the back and causing a drawing string from one side to the other through the centre of the back breadth. The front breadth is inserted plain and of the proper length, the position at the sides being commenced by rosettes, bows and ends, ruches, or some other ornaments.

I would not advise any one to attempt a panier of their own account without first having seen a correct model.

In full dress, however, many ladies improvise them very successfully by tying up the train with a wide sash and arranging the folds over the crinoline, for I am ashamed to say that old fashioned "bustle" is revived, sometimes in stiff hair cloth, sometimes in springs which are shaped to form a bustle at the back of the long skirt. The latest style of hooped skirts are horrible. In addition to the enormous bustle or wide spring, which sometimes extends to a five-inches as well as across the back, there is a broad train which betrays the beauty and elegance of the trailing dress. Fullness at the back stretching off into a long narrow point is the effect required, but hoop skirt manufacturers, in endeavoring to make the trail, have *broadened* the skirt so that the length of the dress is taken up unnecessarily and the peculiar grace of the style wholly lost.

There is one better shape to be had, however, and I advise ladies to search for them. Don't raise a large, ugly, ungraceful hooped skirt because some one tells you it is the "latest style." Large hooped skirts are not worn yet, whatever they may be, and when next used, such an outrage upon decency and good sense will not long be permitted. If hooped skirt manufacturers wish to perpetrate the institution, let them adhere to a small, modest, graceful shape, and all will be advantageous to health and to appearance, instead of the present indecent, ungraceful and unbearable. An exaggeration like the "trailing" skirts, for example, may be supported for a little while, but in case very true civilization will soon put a stop to it altogether. Ladies have fashions in their own hands and can control them just as well as be controlled by them. Will unfortunately they say with a start of fright and astonishment, on the appearance of a new and economic mode, "Oh! For, it is true we are coming to it at last, it is not what we came to if we don't choose. Women of the highest intelligence, and many of those belonging to the very first circles of society, pay no attention to the commentaries and caprices of fashion, simply because they are interested in questions of more greater importance. Women of more fashion are pitiable, because it shows what a sad emptiness of heart or brain must have existed before they could be content to fill the void with such trashs as these. Fashion is simply a question of supply and demand. As long as the majority are content or take the result of a whim or an accident and shape their own bodies and souls to it, so long we shall be at the mercy of "importers" in fashion.

### EASTER OFFERINGS.

The Easter season, every year, takes upon itself more and more the character of a festival. The churches are beautifully decorated, parties commence, ladies appear in fresh party toilettes, and social life altogether puts on a joyous gala aspect.

A charming floral idea was expressed in the church of St. Bartholomew last Sunday by a lamb made perfectly white small flowers laid upon a bed of moss and surrounded by all the choicest flowers of the commencement. It occupied a table in front of the altar, the top of which was covered with flowers.

Some of the toilettes worn on this occasion and at some recent Easter parties will give the best idea of the styles in vogue.

Complete suit of blue silk, trimmed with satin folds and crimped silk frings matching in color the trimming described; a small hood at the back of the person, which was cut as a square, with shaped points crossing in front. Both and such suits, with rosette, all bound with satin. Blue silk "hairs" bonnet trimmed with blue tulle and steel ornaments.

Complete costume of rich black silk, pointed rounded up at the ends, barred skirt tied up en *princesse*, with each ends and cousins trimming of lace, with silk folds edged with satin, deep bonnet of green silk (Watteau pleat green), trimmed with bodies of lace of the same color, tassels and gilt and steel ornaments.

A costume for a young lady consists of a polone of black silk scalloped out diagonally down the front, but put on straight round the bottom, and trimmed with alternating rows of lace and satin pinking, headed with small heads of satin. Green silk dress, trimmed with narrow ruffles put on in tucoons and bound with satin, and round *fachione* hat of green crape and tulle, trimmed with green, mother of pearl leaves and flowers.

Leaves and ornaments of mother of pearl are very fashionable in the way—the very latest—and now are much more distinguished than the gilt and steel, which have become very common.

A costume for a young lady is composed of rich pearl gray silk, the trained underskirt plain, the upper one cut in a very deep point at the back, rounded upon the sides, and edged all round with a wide satin ruffle, and a narrow one at the bottom. The upper skirt would reach nearly to the ground, were it not tied up with a wide sash of black lace, the ends of which fall nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Basque *demi-redingote* style, trimmed with black lace, completes the dress. The bonnet for this toilette is of pearl gray tulle over pearl gray silk trimmed with a wreath of small white flowers, and a white aigrette ribbon and clusters of the same.

A very pretty and springy walking dress is made of fine cashmere, in stripes of white and black. The petticoat, short dress and mantilla, or "Gallion Dress," are all of the same material, and are trimmed with folds of the material, and are trimmed with folds of the material, and piped with green cashmere. The bonnet with straw brim, checked silk crown, and trimming of narrow green ribbon, with small sprays of wild roses. The "American" mantilla is very pretty made of light brown or poplin, and trimmed with silk ribbon or braid in a contrasting color, and steel buttons. The jacket is tight fitting, cut with seams at the throat and short basque, or rounded at the sides. The upper skirt is rounded up on the sides in corresponds, and finished with buttons or rosettes to match the trimming. The underskirt is of the same material, or it may simply be tucked and trimmed with two rows of silk or stitched on.

A costume of the new shade and materials.

The new coats and jackets for ladies have one very distinct peculiarity. They are not so high upon the shoulders as a man's coat, and for dressy occasions are always cut into the figure. The sleeves are long and tight, fitted in at the waist, are reserved for demi-toilette.

The high cut upon the shoulders is in perfect harmony with the present restricted style of walking toilettes, and adds to its quaint, clear cut appearance. Another peculiarity is the trimming which excitingly describes a deep point or scallop, or small band upon the back, finished with a rosette of silk or lace and ends waisting at the bottom.

The cloth is almost universal and in great favorite. Some have long and some have short ends; some are finished with rosettes, others with bows, others again with large loops forming double bows or rosettes. The difference is not in fact is only limited by the imagination of the modiste. Round waterproof cloaks are an established institution as "wraps," but this season they are gained with small capes instead of hoods. A pretty and stylish wrap for seaside and country wear is made of fine checked or tartan cloth, trimmed with silk folds, alternating in the colors of the cloth, or in a ruching composed of mixed colors.

The favorite opera style of paletot is cut as a *basque* at the back and in many points which cross over in front.

### MOURNING MONDAY MILLINERY.

The annual "reception" of the Seventh Regiment, which took place last week, always brings out some novel and pretty toilettes. A very charming one was rich blue silk, trimmed with satin folds and deep crimped frings. The dress, cuffs, train and trimmings were all of blue, those on the bodice of natural tulle some, which ornamented bodice, skirt and in the form of a wreath with trailing cords encircled the head dress.

Another toilette was of white gauze over white silk, trimmed with numerous flounces, mounted with a wide cuff of blue satin, fringed with silver. The new bodice was trimmed with a deep fall of satin fringed with silver. The short sleeves were composed three narrow ruffles.

An elegant toilette consisted of a princess dress of gold colored satin trimmed with a "tunic" of fine black Llama lace. The cloth is of satin covered with lace, the centre, the long drapes, the ends of lace, matching the skirt. The bodice of satin is covered with a fall of fine black lace.

A very pretty pink silk dress was covered with white tarlatan, the latter elegantly draped in folds with long wide ends, ribbon tied in bows and ends, and forming bands which were carried up under the belt and over the shoulders, forming the sleeves in the same style. The upper bodice was edged with white lace and an fall.

Another dress was of white tulle, puffed on imperceptible over white silk and divided by rows of green satin, edged also on either side with narrow black lace. The underskirt was flounced round the bottom and finished fingerally with pipings matching the upper skirt. Waterproof cloaks, simple dresses of all colors, grass, pear gray, coral gull and sea-gull blue silk had immense vents tied up in pockets, and were trimmed only with cord within or black lace.

Lace, it must be said, is more used than ever. No wardrobe is now complete without a white and black lace point or fichu, a cost, two or three cuffs, a flounce, and if possible, an over dress or "Talorine."

### WASHABLE AND OTHER DRESSES.

My space is exhausted long ago, but a word remains to be said of the new silk serges which are imported in the soft old-fashioned shade of color, and make lovely and wearing dresses, equaling for silken lustre.

The fabric is simply twilled silk in such colors and like the genuine lady like article, it never becomes rusted under any circumstances.

"Foulinette" is made of silk and linen, and forms very nice travelling suits also, but it is more expensive than the twilled and corded lisage and mohairs which form the staple of the travelling dress goods. Of the latter there is nothing better than suits made in light brown purple or gray chene, and trimmed with bands and braids in the same or a contrasting color. Later in the season for summer traveling, dainty ladies will put on coat suits of tarlatan and Spanish linen, topped off with delicious little "baby" bonnets of white muslin, which can be washed and "done up" like an old lady's cap.

One of our enterprising wholesale cap houses, by the way, are selling immense quantities of little *Fanchon* caps to be put on a frame and worn as bonnets. They only cost about $1 50 or $2 each, frame fifty cents, and last as long and look as pretty, especially for evening wear, as table bonnets costing twenty-five dollars.

Large numbers of caps for this purpose have been sold South. White crape is to be exceedingly fashionable for country wear this season, and a very graceful model is trimmed with braids, which commence at the shoulders and spread out for shape upon the skirt, not, however, extending very low down. It can be made more dressy by using clusters or bands of colored silk, which can be taken off when the dress is washed.

The full dress style for watering places will consist probably of dresses puffed out at the back and silks over panier looped skirts, open, or *Sans Intimidite* sleeves, and the hair in the *Marie Antoinette fichue* crossed upon the bosom and tied at the back. Paint and powder *ad libitum*.

The hair is still worn very high upon the head, and with two long curls at the side; the latest style, however, is in curls or waves, as natural, young ladies wear it this way, and it is not only very becoming, but enables them to display their own hair to great advantage.

JENNIE JUNE.


## CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Clerical Force in the Office of the Water Works.

AN ORDINANCE

Straightening and Opening Webster Street, Seventh Ward, from Fulton to Roberts Street.

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Condemning Public Sewer on Fourth St.

AN ORDINANCE

Repealing an Ordinance Passed November 15th, 1865.

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SEALED PROPOSALS

TUESDAY, MAY 12th.

FOR THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

AN ENGINE AND PUMP.

FIVE BOILERS.

FOUR BOILERS.

LAYING WATER PIPE

JOSEPH FRENCH.

NOTICE TO TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan.

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HOUSEKEEPERS,

Use the Queen.

QUEEN OF THE WASH TUB

A Linen Cleaner; A Cotton Washer;
A Silk Renovator;
A Spot Eradicator; A Color Restorer,

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

FURNITURE,

AT

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms

97 AND 99 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.,

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NEW PLUMBING GOODS.

PLUMBING MATERIAL,

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REYMER & BROS.,

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY STEAMER COLORADO,

Of our own Direct Importation, the Newest and Choicest Patterns of the celebrated John Crossley & Sons'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY,

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BODY BRUSSELS,

FOR PARLORS AND HALLS,

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McFARLAND & COLLINS,

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CARPETS,

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White, Fancy Striped and Check

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All Wool Ingrains,

IN BRIGHTEST COLORS.

Prices the Lowest in this Market.

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CARPETS.

WE HAVE IN STORE THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS WE HAVE EVER OFFERED, EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET; MANY OF THE PATTERNS ARE CONFINED TO OUR HOUSE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THIS CITY, WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF DIRECT IMPORTATION WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER EARLY THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS OF BRUSSELS FROM THE FIRST STORES IN ENGLISH LOOMS, AND AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALMOST EVERY HOUSEHOLDER. A SPECIAL BUT LIMITED IMPORTATION OF THE CELEBRATED GRAINS OF EXTRA QUALITY, AND IS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, WILL BE FOUND ESPECIALLY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE FOR CHAMBERS.

Our stock of Common all wool Carpets, purchased before the carpet weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish Carpets to the multitude at the lowest cash prices since the war. A good Carpet for 25 cents a yard.

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And Every Alternate Monday.

Steerage and Accommodation Unsurpassed.

Price of First Class Passage, payable in gold,

REDUCED RATES.

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SKIRT SHIELDS,

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KID GLOVES.

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BLACK ALPACAS;
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LISLE POPLINS;
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BLACK SILKS;
COLORED SILKS;
WHITE PIQUES;
COLORED PIQUES;
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All NEW GOODS and latest styles at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Exp. | 2:12 a m | Chicago Ex. | 9:43 a m |
| Cleveland Ex. | 9:15 a m | Cleveland Ex. | 3:43 a m |
| Erie & Cleve. Ex. | 6:15 a m | Chicago Ex. | 10:58 a m |
| Cl. & Whg. Ex. | 6:28 a m | Wheeling Ex. | 11:08 a m |
| Mail | 6:35 a m | Mail | 3:35 p m |
| Chicago Ex., via Youngst'n | 9:43 a m | Cl. & Whg. Ex. | 4:03 p m |
| Pitts. & Cl'd Ex. | 9:43 a m | Erie Ex. | 5:15 p m |
| Cl. & Whg. Ex. | 2:12 p m | Chicago Ex. | 6:58 p m |
| Chicago Ex. | 3:28 p m | Pitts. & Cl'd Ex. | 7:08 p m |
| Whg. & Erie Ex. | 4:32 p m | via Youngst'n | 9:58 p m |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| N. Br'n Acc. | 8:30 a m | N. Br'n Acc. | 7:03 a m |
| Leetsdale Acc. | 10:13 a m | N. Br'n Acc. | 8:38 a m |
| Leetsdale Acc. | 11:33 a m | Wellsville Acc. | 9:38 a m |
| Rochester Acc. | 1:33 p m | N. Castle Acc. | 10:13 a m |
| Wellsville Acc. | 3:43 p m | Leetsdale Acc. | 9:13 a m |
| Leetsdale Acc. | 5:13 p m | Leetsdale Acc. | 1:18 p m |
| N. Br'n Acc. | 5:33 p m | N. Br'n Acc. | 4:43 p m |
| N. Br'n Acc. | 6:23 p m | Leetsdale Acc. | 5:33 p m |
| Leetsdale Acc. | 10:43 p m | Leetsdale Acc. | 7:38 p m |

2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

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F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

| PITTSBURGH TIME. | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail Express | 9:15 a m | 2:35 p m |
| Fast Line | 9:30 a m | 10:35 p m |
| Fast Express | 3:50 p m | 10:55 a m |
| Mixed Way | 4:30 p m | 6:50 p m |
| M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1 | 11:10 a m | 3:30 p m |
| Steubenville Accom'n | 2:55 p m | 10:10 a m |
| M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2 | 5:40 p m | 8:20 a m |

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 3:50 p. m., arrives in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.

JOHN H. MILLER, General Eastern Agent, S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

| Arrive. | | Depart. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | 1:00 a m | Day Express | 2:00 a m |
| Fast Line | 4:50 a m | Way's No. 1 | 6:30 a m |
| Way's No. 1 | 6:30 a m | Mail Train | 8:00 a m |
| Brinton No. 8 | 7:50 a m | Wall's No. 6 | 9:00 a m |
| Way's No. 2 | 9:10 a m | Cincinnati Ex. | 11:10 a m |
| Cincinnati Exp. | 9:10 a m | Wall's No. 2 | 11:30 a m |
| Wall's No. 4 | 10:15 a m | Johnstown Ac. | 3:00 p m |
| Phila. Express | 1:50 p m | Wall's No 4 | 3:30 p m |
| Wall's No. 3 | 4:30 p m | Phila. Express | 4:10 p m |
| Wall's No. 4 | 5:50 p m | Wall's No. 5 | 4:50 p m |
| Wall's No. 5 | 5:50 p m | Wall's No. 6 | 6:05 p m |
| Wall's No. 6 | 7:00 p m | Fast Line | 7:30 p m |
| Allegheny Accom. | | Wall's No. 7 | 10:50 p m |
| Express | 10:30 p m | | |

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, daily (except Sundays), at 2:15 and 11:25 A. M.; 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:25 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of the RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Only Direct Route to the Oil Regions, Running Through to Venango City

Without Change of Cars, connecting with Trains East and West, on the Warren and Franklin Railroad and Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Shortest and quickest route to Oil City and Franklin and after APRIL 26th, 1868, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, corner of Canal and Fifth streets, as follows:

| Mail to and from Venango City | Depart. 7:00 a m | Arrive. 6:15 p m |
|---|---|---|
| Express to and from Venango City | 10:40 p m | 12:25 a m |
| Mail Accom'n | 2:00 p m | 10:30 a m |
| Soda Works Accom'n | 5:30 p m | 7:50 a m |
| Soda Works Accom'n | 8:50 a m | 11:45 a m |
| Second Hulton Accom'n | 12:00 m | 3:55 p m |

Through Train leaves Soda Works at 8:05 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:55 p. m.

R. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.
W. F. HOPE, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

| | Depart. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail to and from Uniontown | 7:00 a m | 6:00 p m |
| M'Keesport Accommod'n | 11:00 a m | 4:05 p m |
| Express to and from Uniontown | 3:00 p m | 10:00 a m |
| Mail | 4:30 p m | 8:35 a m |
| Braddock's Accommodation | 6:15 p m | 7:50 p m |
| Night Accommodation to M'Keesport | 10:30 p m | 6:40 a m |
| Through Train to and from West Newton | 1:00 p m | 10:00 a m |

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. S. STOUT, Supt.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. Penn and Harrison sts., Fifth ward.

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS, AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

83 WATER and 100 FIRST ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

120, 122 and 124 SECOND, and 119 and 121 FIRST STREETS, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,

Best Refined CAST STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel, Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc., Oil Drill Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Cor. ROSS and FIRST STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Hardware,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPERIAL

FRENCH VINEGAR.

This Vinegar is a *SUPERIOR ARTICLE*, and is *WITHOUT A RIVAL* in the world. It received the GOLD MEDAL at London in 1862, and at PARIS IN 1867 for its general excellencies. It is imported only by

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,

No. 307 LIBERTY STREET.

For sale at all first class Grocery Stores. One trial will demonstrate its first-class merit. Pronounced the best in the world. It is early destined to supplant all other Vinegars.

## MANUFACTURERS.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY ST., Allegheny city, Pa., manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Gate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS,

Cor. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STREETS, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Smith,

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE.

For Gas and Water Work. My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in Twelve Feet Lengths. Also a full assortment of General Castings for Gas and Water Works. I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

L. O. LIVINGSTON, W. H. BURT, W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Light Castings,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

For Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c., &c.

All Job Work Promptly Attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

THE

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President;
JOS. M. KNAP, Vice President;
O. METCALF, Secretary and Treasurer;
N. R. WAIE Engineer;
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS—Jas. H. Murray, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.; A. E. W. Painter, of J. Painter & Sons; C. B. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; Thos. S. Blair, of Shoenberger & Co.; Wm. Metcalf, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

Manufacturers of

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery; Retorts and Castings of every description. Ernest's N

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

[The first column of this page is a dense block of local news items, too small and too numerous to transcribe reliably.]

### The Resurrection of Truth.

Truth comes for getting empire with increased power over the human mind in these modern days. Mankind instinctively accepts the fact that Truth can be fairly tested and proved by the use of Mahler's celebrated Bitters, which are recommended and used among our first as an unexceptionally sudden and sure cure for, and in preference to all other medicines in the world can be, and is pronounced by the highest scientific authority to be the actual safeguard against all unhealthy influences, composed of the most valuable combinations hitherto undiscovered, and entirely free from all deleterious admixtures, these Bitters form a combination before which every phase of Disease for which it is designed must speedily yield. How many thousands of invalids should annually waste away within reach of healthy strength and nervous energy which will be imparted to the patient by Mahler's Herb Bitters. It has no equal as an invigorant and corrective for the human system and in the fevers, and its wonderful efficacy is soon in the blooming health and strong limb of life taken by all who have used it according to the directions accompanying each bottle. There is no form of such complaints as arises from a disordered stomach but it will effectually cure. For Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its attendant ills, and for all cases of the Blood it stands unrivaled. Sold by Jos. Stock & Bolton, Managers of Branch Wholesale House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh. Pa.

**Dr. Ahern,** Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Office 124 Smithfield street.

### Fallacies of the Faculty.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every part suffers, every function is disordered, every power and thew is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depressed. The brain is disturbed. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics know this to be true. They feel it, however, and the truth. Calomel would be required to announce the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands feel them; no man can describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? Unquestionably in every case. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who say the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads confidently, saying, "Nothing can be done." The following are but few of them. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and eradicate. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than the conquest of this foe, if specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to find health and enjoy the full measure of existence with the aid of this great specific, be persistent in its employment. If you want to read it and prove its sincerity, take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion, without being benefited, the fact has not transpired. Extensive, unconditional praise attaches to wonderful tonic vegetable.

### Single Stockholders Creator.

DISPEPSIA DISPEPSIA WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED!

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, dislikes after eating, distress after eating, distress after eating, sour stomach, heartburn, waterbrash, low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, disagreeable breath, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Many think that nauseous cathartics are contemplated, resort in fact to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to remove the contents of the bowels, which are generally composed of undigested food, and hence of no use to the system, and benefit in the cause of irritation of the bowels, which only tends to add to the disease. The disordered stomach must be regulated, toned and invigorated before a cure can be effected, and this can be done only by the use of a tonic, and the best tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Use them faithfully, and you will be cured. Pamphlets, containing a treatise on Dyspepsia, and many certificates of remarkable cures, sent free. Inquire for it. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

### The Pittsburgh Teachers' Association.

It affords us pleasure to announce the organization of a City Teachers' Association, the first meeting of which will be held on next Saturday, in the rooms of the Western University, commencing at half-past nine o'clock. Much good can be accomplished by associated action, if properly managed. The interest in the cause manifested by the number present at the organization meeting, is a sure guarantee that the future meetings will be well attended. We trust that the Association will continue to be a permanent institution, and that it will be well sustained by the teachers of the city. Let the teachers of the city be present at the next meeting, and bring with them as many of their fellow-teachers as possible. Let every one who is interested in the cause of education be present, and help to make the Association a success.

### Exercises at the Highland Office.

The following is the list of exercises that will be carried out while admitted to practice at the Register's office during the month of April, 1868, as furnished by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register:

| Applicants. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| Robert Liggett | Samuel T. Logan, |
| Wm. Robertson | Samuel Robertson, |
| Wm. Robertson | Samuel T. Logan, |
| Wm. Robertson | Samuel T. Logan, |
| John Liggett | Samuel T. Logan, |
| Jas. Edward Shields | Jas. Edward Shields, |
| John F. Shields | Jas. Edward Shields, |
| W. H. Reed | Jas. Edward Shields, |
| Jas. Edward Shields | Jas. Edward Shields, |

### Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Drum.]

Peter Foley, charged with assault and battery, before Mayor Drum, by John McDonough, had a hearing and was discharged upon payment of the costs.

[Before Alderman Gripp.]

Mary Ann Boyle, charged with larceny, before Alderman Gripp, by Mrs. Mary Ann Boyle, had a hearing and was committed in default of bail.

Mrs. Bridget Murphy, of Manchell, entered complaint before Alderman Gripp, against Mrs. Margaret Mullen, of the same place, for assault and battery, charging him with having threatened to kill her. Defendant was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $300 for her appearance at court. Mrs. Mullen also entered complaint against Mrs. Murphy for assault and battery, and she was committed in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Hostetter.]

Mrs. Bridget Sweeney brought suit against Mrs. Hagan, charging him with false pretenses. The alleged false pretenses consisted in representing that he was a single man, when in fact he was a married man, and that he was entitled to a fall of $1,000 from the Government. The defendant was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court.

[Before Justice Hanson, of Sharpsburgh.]

Yesterday we noticed that an information had been made before the above magistrate by Catherine Brown, who charged Jesse Turner with stealing a quantity of corn-meal, the property of Mrs. Brown. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant had entered on the premises of the prosecutor, and carried away the meal. After hearing both parties the defendant was committed to jail in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Kerr.]

Another case of the same character was brought before Alderman Kerr, also charged Jesse Turner with stealing meal, the property of Mrs. Brown. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant had entered on the premises of the prosecutor, and carried away the meal. After hearing both parties the defendant was committed to jail in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Hostetter.]

Information was made before Alderman Hostetter, by Mrs. Mary Ann Boyle, charging her husband, John Boyle, with assault and battery. The defendant was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at court.

### Castor and Cod Liver Oil, Etc.

Without taste. Durbar, Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules. The best in use. Use no others. For sale by all first class druggists.

### S. L. Fahnestock,

The well-known Druggist, No. 62 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and proprietor of the justly celebrated "S. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge," is entitled to the appreciation of Whooping Cough. It is the unquestionable specific for Dyspepsia which should be taken at once by all suffering from the effects of worms. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all first class druggists in the United States.

### It is by Invigorating the Nerve Fluid

And strengthening the whole nervous system, that Sozodont, Sozodont, and other powerful nervous agents are manufactured. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 1 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

### The Pittsburgh Female College.

Before the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Female College, held on Monday evening, April 27th, 1868, the resignation of Rev. W. A. Fuller, D.D., as President of the College, was accepted, and the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D.D., was elected President of the College. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton has accepted the position, and will enter upon the duties of his office at the commencement of the next session of the College, which will be on the first Monday in September next. The Rev. Dr. Fuller will continue to be connected with the College as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and will devote his time to the duties of his chair. The Board of Trustees have every confidence in the ability of the new President to conduct the College successfully, and they bespeak for him the hearty co-operation of the friends of the College. The Rev. Dr. Fuller has been one of the most successful educators in the country, and his withdrawal from the Presidency of the College will be a source of regret to many friends of education throughout the country. The Board of Trustees have also elected Professor Wm. Hamilton, A.M., to the Professorship of Natural Science, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Wm. Hamilton, D.D. Professor Hamilton is a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and has been for several years Professor of Natural Science in Geneva College, Beaver county, Pa. He is a gentleman of fine scholarship, and will be a valuable addition to the faculty of the College. The Board of Trustees have also elected Professor Wm. Hamilton, A.M., to the Professorship of Natural Science, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Wm. Hamilton, D.D. Professor Hamilton is a graduate of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and has been for several years Professor of Natural Science in Geneva College, Beaver county, Pa. He is a gentleman of fine scholarship, and will be a valuable addition to the faculty of the College.

### Union Church at Manchester.

The Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, under the care of Rev. W. A. Fuller, is in a very prosperous condition. The congregation well attended, and the Sunday School in a flourishing condition. The church property has also undergone a most thorough repair, and is now in a very handsome condition. The congregation will be increased by the addition of a number of families who have recently moved to Manchester. In order to raise funds for the completion of the church, a festival will be held in the grounds of Captain Brown, on the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, Manchester, on Thursday, May 7th, and the ladies of the congregation are making extensive preparations for the occasion. Those who are unable to attend the festival, and who desire to contribute to the fund, can send their donations to Mrs.